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8.00	" " 8.30	" "	10 "
9.30	" " 10.00	" "	15 "
10.30	" " 11.00	" "	15 "
11.30	" " 12.30 p.m.	" "	10 "
1.00 p.m.	" 2.30	" "	10 "
2.30	" " 3.00	" "	15 "
3.00	" " 3.30	" "	10 "
HOLIDAY DAYS			
8.50 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.	every 30 minutes	
9.30 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	every 30 minutes	
11.45 p.m.	" " " "	" "	" "
SATURDAYS			
Extra. Cars—12 midnight			
SUNDAYS			
7.30 a.m.	" " " "	" "	" "
8.00 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 minutes	
10.30	" " 11.00	" "	10 "
11.30	" " 12.00 noon	" "	15 "
12.00 noon	" 1.00 p.m.	" "	10 "
1.00 p.m.	" 2.30	" "	15 "
2.30	" " 3.00	" "	10 "
3.00	" " 3.30	" "	15 "
3.30	" " 4.00	" "	10 "
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“AS GOOD A LIBERAL AS ANY MAN HERE.” COL. WARD AT A NOISY N.L.C. MEETING.

Sir John Simon, at the National Liberal Club, on March 9th, addressed members of the club on the Irish question. Mr. J. M. Robertson presided over an attendance of about 600. Strong exception was taken by many of those present to references made by one speaker to the Prime Minister. The Chairman, at the outset, said the meeting had been called for the purpose of making a considered and emphatic declaration on the attitude of the club on the Irish question. There were cries of dissent when he said he proposed to take a clear “Yes” or “No” vote on the resolution, which was in the following terms:—

“That this meeting of members of the National Liberal Club indignantly condemns the murders and outrages in Ireland and the policy of reprisals, declares the condemnation by the Prime Minister and other members of the Government of the policy of reprisals, and dissociates the National Liberal Club from any acquiescence in this policy, which is the direct negation of Liberalism.”

When Mr. F. C. Thornborough, who proposed the resolution, said the Prime Minister had condoned the policy of reprisals there were repeated cries of “Withdraw!”

The Chairman, intervening, declared that the demand for the withdrawal of the statement was simply an attempt to break up the meeting, and he called upon the rest of the members to stand by the chair and the speaker.

Major H. E. Crawford, Liberal candidate for West Walthamstow, declared that the present condition of Ireland was the direct result of “the deliberate betrayal, in his own party interest, by the present Prime Minister.” There were loud cries of dissent, which became a regular outburst when he went on to describe the Prime Minister as “the mean, furtive little man who betrays every cause he undertakes.” One member cried out: “How dare you insult the Prime Minister?” and another member, Mr. Charles Baker, stood up, ignoring cries of “Sit down!” and persisted on a point of order. The speaker, Mr. Baker complained, “has charged Mr. Lloyd George, who is an honoured member of this club—(cries of “No!”)—with being a betrayer of every cause which he undertakes. That is a lie!” More uproar followed, until the chairman declared that it was not a point of order, and that the speaker himself was out of order.

Sir John Simon, in his speech, appealed for reasoned argument. He was proceeding to denounce a system whereby a man was pulled out of bed, shot there and then, without attempting to arrest him, when a member interjected the remark that it was like the case of the officers who were shot in Dublin.

Sir John Simon: Yes, it is. It is exactly that. (Cheers.) Those murders of those officers and men in Dublin were detestable assassinations. I don't defend them. Does anybody? (“No.”) My friend says the way the Blacks and Tans are behaving is like that. (Cheers.) It is really the last refuge of the despicable in argument. “It is time that this thing stopped,” he declared, amid loud cheers. “The time has come for every man of Liberal breed to say, ‘We must have this hopeless, wicked, stupid policy stopped.’” (Cheers.) This question far transcended any of the ordinary party controversies, and he had not the least desire to make political capital out of it. It was a situation which was going to ruin this country's reputation unless men of Liberal opinions would speak up.

Further scenes of disorder occurred when the chairman said he proposed to take a show of hands for and against the resolution. Colonel John Ward stood up, amid cries of “Vote!” and protests from members who wanted to speak to the resolution.

The chairman proceeded to put the matter to the vote, when Colonel Ward called out: “You call that free speech! We want fair play.” Twenty or more hands were held up against the resolution, which was declared carried, and the platform party started to sing the National Anthem.

Colonel Ward made his way to the platform, but there was great disorder when he attempted to speak, and his words were scarcely audible. Shouting at the top of his voice, Colonel Ward declared that every man in the club who was a decent Liberal was entitled to express his opinion, and that to hear only one side of the case was absolutely against their constitution. “This is a hole-and-corner meeting,” he shouted, “and I am as good a Liberal as any man here.”

Mr. Pringle afterwards attempted to speak, and the meeting ended in disorder.

FARROW'S BANK CASE.

The Farrow's bank case was resumed in London, on March 8th. Sir Gilbert Gurnsey, who has been appointed special manager of the bank, in place of Sir Lawrence Halsey, whose health has broken down, gave evidence that the net trading losses of the bank totalled £1,114,000 which had been concealed by crediting to the profit and loss account certain funds which were not profits. All three defendants were committed for trial. They pleaded not guilty and reserved their defence. Hart and Crotch were allowed the same bail as previously, but the sureties asked in case of Farrow were split up into smaller amounts, with the result that Farrow is free pending trial. Farrow's counsel declared that Farrow was the victim of circumstances and foreshadowed surprising evidence which would arouse the sympathy of the whole public. Sir Charles Wakefield, the magistrate, expressed the opinion that it was desirable that there should be some kind of control of the community over the activities of bankers perhaps in the form of an annual licence to trade as bankers or a periodical official audit of accounts of all banks.

PILLAGING OF CARGOES. COMMISSION OF INQUIRY IN AUSTRALIA.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

MELBOURNE, March 8th.

One or two apparently practical suggestions were made to-day by witnesses in the evidence which they gave before Mr. William M. Macfarlane, who is conducting a Commission of Inquiry into the pillaging of vessels' cargoes.

James Harrison, Manager of the Shipping and Trading Agency Company, Ltd., said that he had known instances of cargo having been pillored on the open wharves. He recalled one instance in which members of a crew, by going into the holds on a pillaging expedition with naked lights, had caused the complete destruction of a vessel in the bay. There was another case under investigation, that of the barquentine Southern Cross. The punishments meted out to pillagers of cargoes were quite inadequate. The witness referred to a case in which a man had been convicted and fined £10 for having stolen goods in his possession. A collection on his behalf had been taken up after a pay day. “A Tarpaulin master” was the technical term, and more money was raised than was required to meet the fine. He suggested that the Harbour Trust should issue to every one engaged on the wharves an authority to be there. Such authority should be issued on an application approved by the police.

Thomas Charles Pesco, overseas manager of cargo for Messrs. McIlwraith, McEachern & Co., Ltd., said that the company had paid during 1920, £17,500 on account of pillaged overseas cargoes. Among the suggestions which the witness made for minimising the pillaging of cargo was one that the doors of the goods sheds should be locked during the meal hours. Police protection afforded the only means of ensuring an improvement. He was confident that a system was being worked out on the right lines in Melbourne, and that the back of the evil had been broken practically. But to be thoroughly effective the system should be extended to the other Australian ports of call.

Representatives of importers of goods produced lists showing the following amounts which had been paid by their firms during 1920 on account of pillaged goods from overseas:—Messrs. Paterson, Lining & Bruce, £2,400; Messrs. D. and W. Murray, £262; Messrs. Robert Reid & Co., £1,120; Messrs. Benth, Sohjes, & Felstead, £3,396.

SEA MONSTER WITH “HUMAN” FACE.

STRANDED NEAR BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle gives the following picturesque account of the monster:—“The sea monster has been wholly responsible for the last 48 hours, and is not likely to breathe its last on shore until it is dead. It has appeared mysteriously, and the marvel is that, though looking sick and sorry, it is alive and keenly sensitive to the interest taken in its unfamiliar position.”

MOUTH THREE FEET DEEP.

Some people—Europeans in particular—preferred to recognise in the monster an Indian fin-whale, but obviously it is nothing of the sort. This evildoing monster measures, as it lies stranded, 28 feet, from “stern to stem.” The huge face has something of the human in it. The mouth runs inwards for over three feet, and the well-preserved rows of teeth are as sharp as spikes. Should the mouth be full open it would probably disclose a capacity to swallow three men at a time.

TERRIFYING GROANS.

From the head to a quarter-way down the body it is symmetrically ribbed, a dozen ribs of two inches each being visible. The monster has quite an ungainly surface of dull black. It sports a solitary fin, according to what can be seen of its unfortunate position, and is evidently in pain. It groans occasionally sufficiently loud to strike terror into the hearts of the spectators surrounding it.

Its small twinkling eyes resemble those of an elephant, and likewise its fin the ear of an elephant. The fishermen in the neighbourhood and a great many others are superstitiously inclined towards the appearance of the monster. They believe it is an omen of dire portend.

PROBLEM OF EXCHANGE.

Addressing the Empire Resources Committee, at the House of Commons, last month, Mr. Alfred Bigland, presiding, Mr. Moreton Frewen drew attention to the figures given by the Secretary of State for India in his answer to Mr. Arthur Samuel on March 2nd. The figures, Mr. Frewen said, showed that India's net exports for 1919 were no less than 125 crores of rupees, which, at the 1919 averages rates of exchange, might be reckoned at 125 millions sterling. Deduct 30 millions sterling for “home charges” liquidated by the sale of Council Bills (32 crores), and there was owing to India fully 90 million sovereigns.

“Thus,” said the speaker, “we are confronted with this dilemma. If silver had not gone all to pieces, and thus destroyed our export trades to Asia and America, the exchanges against Asia—there must have been during the last financial year such vast shipments of our gold to Asia as might have produced the most serious panic. Next, the United States would have embargoed the export of her gold, and where under such conditions sterling exchange on New York would have gone to—who can tell? That prospect for the dollar still gravely menaces our exchange in the near future. We may not improbably see such a further drain of gold to the Orient as may result in New York exchange at \$2.”

IN THE OLD DAYS IN JAPAN.

“Loose Leaves from the Editor's Notebook” in a recent issue of the Japan Advertiser deal largely with the reminiscences of Sir Ernest Satow which have been recently published, and include the following:—

Among old customs that are dying (and are better dead) is that of the blackened teeth. About this time of the year when the country cousins are with us, an occasional “wife of Bath” from the provinces may be seen with her teeth duly blackened, but a sight which was fairly frequent a few years is now rare. So common was it half a century ago that Satow disliked the change to white teeth when it came.

I became accustomed to the shining black teeth which were then the distinctive mark of a married woman as well as of every “artiste” old enough to have an admirer, so much so that when the Empress set the fashion by discontinuing the practice, it was long before I could reconcile myself to the new style.

Men also blackened their teeth in those days, though whether the idea was to keep their men's wives from falling in love with them is not on record. They were rather careless about it. Satow records that on his first meeting with Prince Yamashina his teeth only bore marked signs of once having been dyed black. When next he met him “he was very affable and jolly, his dirty beard shaved off and his teeth dyed black in correct style.”

Those were glorious days for the traveller. When Satow went in style to Hakone with two kagos, two gurus, a coolie or two and a Japanese friend, the hotel bill at Hodegoya for the whole party for one night was the equivalent of Y.4.15 and the chudai which was added in place of this was equal to Y.1.15. Soon there was a change. A year or two afterwards, when Tokyo had been opened, the Government built a great hotel for foreign visitors, apparently somewhere in Tsukiji. Going in one afternoon with Wigram, the artist, Satow found himself overwhelmed with melancholy at the ugliness of the building. They had a packet of Manilla cheroots and five cups of tea for which the manager charged them a dollar, “to the surprise and horror of the Japanese boy who waited on us.” What kind of over charge would it take now-a-days to produce those emotions in the soul of a Japanese waiter?

It was the occasionally unpleasant duty of members of the diplomatic corps in those days to witness executions and harakiri. One of the first in Satow's experience was the execution in presence of the British garrison of Shimidzu who had murdered Richardson on the Tokaido. The condemned man was very game. He begged the officials not to bandage his eyes and began to chant a verse which might be thus translated:

I do not regret being put to death
For to kill barbarians is the true
spirit of a Japanese.

The harakiri of a high samurai of the Bizen clan for ordering his troops to fire on foreigners was an elaborate ceremony and made a great impression on the foreign community.

At halfpast ten at night representatives of the legations and seven Japanese witnesses were shown into the principal hall of the temple. After they had sat quietly for a few minutes the condemned man, a tall Japanese of gentleman-like bearing, came in accompanied by his “best man.” Rows were exchanged, then the condemned man was led to a red sheet of felt cloth laid on the dais before the altar. With the calmest deliberation he took his seat on the red felt, choosing the position which would afford him the greatest convenience for falling forward. A man dressed in black brought in the dirk. He took it up in both hands, raised it to his forehead and with a bow placed it in front of him. He then took the dirk in his right hand, grasping it just close to the point, inserted the point as far down as possible and drew it across to the right side. Having done this he with great deliberation bent his body forward, throwing his head back so as to render the neck a fair object for the sword. The “best man” who had been crouching behind him with drawn sword poised in the air now sprang up suddenly and delivered a blow, the sound of which was like thunder. The head dropped on the matted floor.

An English newspaper published in Yokohama by Charles Rickerby declared that it was disgraceful for Christians to have attended the execution and that he hoped that the Japanese, if they took revenge for this “judicial murder,” would assassinate gentlemen of the foreign legations rather than anybody else. But Satow says:

As for being nahamed of having been at a harakiri on the ground that it was a “disgusting exhibition” I was proud to feel that I had not drunk from witnessing a punishment which I did my best to bring about. It was no disgusting exhibition but a most decent and decorous ceremony and far more respectable than what our own countrymen were in the habit of producing for the entertainment of the public in front of Newgate prison. The countrymen of this Bizen man told us afterwards that they considered the sentence a just and and beneficial one.

A little later came the harakiri of 20 Japanese sentenced for the murder of 11 French sailors. The French officer deputised to witness the execution stopped the proceedings when it had been killed, thus taking a life for a life. But since all were equally guilty the proceeding in Satow's opinion looked more like revenge than justice. Fortunately those days are wholly passed away, and though the few years of the Restoration period were marked by bloody deeds, such incidents were few in comparison with what has usually accompanied corresponding changes in other countries.

OPIMUM CULTIVATION IN RUSSIAN TURKESTAN. SMUGGLING INTO CHINA.

In reply to the recent protest of the British Legation with reference to the cultivation of poppy in Sinkiang, or Chinese Turkestan, in contravention of the Anglo-Chinese Opium Treaty, General Yang Tsen-sin, Military Governor of Sinkiang, says that on March 29th, a telegraphic despatch was received from the Foreign Office stating that in an official note to the Waikhiapou, Sir R. Alston, British Minister, states that he has been informed that the reports of the Sinkiang authorities concerning the prohibition of poppy cultivation are untrue. According to information which is in his possession, there are opium dens and shops throughout the province and even in the vicinity of the Civil Governor's official residence in Dihua, the sale of clandestine opium is going on without the knowledge of the Chinese officials.

Regarding this point, General Yang says that even during the Manchou Dynasty Sinkiang was not an opium-producing province, and is not now. Hence the report that there are clandestine opium sellers in the vicinity of the Civil Governor's yamen must be untrue. Since the inception of the Bolshevik administration in Russian Turkestan, adds General Yang, the Communist authorities there have been doing their utmost to induce Chinese and others to go there to cultivate poppy. For the purpose of pursuing their pernicious policy, the Russians have established what they called “Huataihui” or Russo-Chinese Associations, whose members, in addition to the propagation of Bolshevism, are permitted to own lands for the cultivation of poppy, under Russian official protection, so that numerous bad characters have crossed the Chinese frontier into Russian Turkestan solely for the purpose of illicit opium business. In accordance with the existing criminal and civil laws of the Chinese Republic, there is no provision about the penalties to be inflicted upon Chinese subjects who proceed to Russian Turkestan to cultivate poppy, and the only thing for the Chinese authorities to do is to prohibit all classes of the Chinese from crossing the frontier into Russia. But as the Russo-Chinese frontiers extend for thousands of li (about three li makes one mile) in length, it is certainly impossible for the officials and soldiers at the various frontier guards to discover and arrest every opium smuggler from Russia. Thus the only remedy lies in the severe punishment of those smugglers of opium who dare to bring Russian opium into Chinese territory for sale.

In conclusion, General Yang says that if the Government could ascertain the truth of his reports, then a special delegate or opium commissioner should be sent to Dihua to make thorough investigations at the spot, or, better still, as there are British merchants and traders in nearly every city of Chinese Turkestan, the British Legation authorities are at liberty to call for reports from any of them so as to verify his statements. In order to uproot the opium evil in Sinkiang, General Yang has instructed his civil and military subordinates to receive reports from any British merchant or firm concerning opium so that the real culprits can be severely punished in accordance with the Chinese laws.—*Asiatic News Agency.*

THE CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Canton General Chamber of Commerce has succeeded in getting for its president a real business man in the person of Mr. Chan Lim Pak, one who is well-known in South China not only for his commercial and industrial enterprises but also for his philanthropic activities. Mr. Chan is proprietor of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Shanghai; president of the Canton Mining Association; general manager of the Lee Mining Co. of Hongkong and Kwong Po Lee S.S. Company, Hongkong; president of the Lepack Co., Hongkong and Canton; director of the Sun Co., Hongkong and Canton; also a director of the Chen Kwong, Chui Kong Motor Boat Co., Cheong Wah Insurance Co., and proprietor of the Choong Chan Silk Co.

The General Committee of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce has accepted the proposal of its president, Mr. Chan Lim Pak, to issue a trade periodical reporting local commercial and industrial conditions, to establish a commercial museum, to organize an arbitration board among the merchants, and to create a foreign secretariat in order to keep in touch with similar associations in other parts of the world.

The Canton General Chamber of Commerce has appointed Mr. Hin Wong as Hon. Secretary in charge of its foreign secretariat. Mr. Wong will be glad to transmit to the Canton merchants commercial enquiries from abroad.

WHAT IS EYESTRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves unduly and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eye-strain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road, Central, have the equipment to fit your glasses properly.—*ADVT.*

662

SPORT.
TENNIS.OPEN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.
BRILLIANT DISPLAY BY R. AND H. HANCOCK.

The large crowd of tennis enthusiasts which assembled on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground, yesterday afternoon, was in no way disappointed, as the contest between R. and H. Hancock, as partners, and P. K. Wong and V. Yvanovich as their opponents, for the privilege of entering the final was the plain reading of the scores notwithstanding—full of thrilling incidents. It is true that it was a decisive victory for R. and H. Hancock, 6-1, 7-5, 6-2, but Yvanovich, particularly, on the other side played a consistent game. He would, however, have found the score different if he had made no attempt to creep up to the net against opponents who both had the advantage over him in inches. It would also have made a considerable difference to his side, if his partner, Wong, had not attempted spectacular shots, particularly his sweeping smash, which lost his side many points, and was successful only once. Then, Yvanovich and Wong were more than once non-plussed by their opponents placing the ball between them. On the winning side both R. Hancock and his partner played a well-balanced game; they understood each other's play perfectly and were prompt in relieving each other in awkward situations. R. Hancock, with his well calculated smash, was invariably successful in reducing his opponents to helplessness. The lobbing tactics of his opponents were useless, as with his reach he was never in serious difficulties. The best-played shot of the match fell to the credit of R. Hancock in the last but one game of the third set, when in one of the most exciting bouts of sharp exchanges both he and his partner found themselves drawn to the net—due to Yvanovich's clever placing—and Yvanovich placed a ball well out of the reach of H. Hancock. R. Hancock had to run diagonally across the court and return the ball with his back to the net. He was deservedly applauded for his coup. H. Hancock, although not particularly brilliant, was an eminently successful partner, in that he allowed his partner ungrudgingly to return shots which he himself found difficult and thus win points, instead of making futile efforts to gain kudos for himself.

The final on Saturday, judging from the play of yesterday's winners, should produce some excellent tennis.

The following are the details:—

FIRST SET.

Yvanovich set the ball rolling. The opening game ended disastrously for him and his partner, R. and H. Hancock winning every point.

The second game saw Wong and Yvanovich win three points running, but H. Hancock won the next point and by brilliant combination, he and his partner made it a deuce, and gained the advantage point as well. R. Hancock put the finishing touch, and the set stood 2 to 1 in his favour.

Wong's service won his side the third game. Both R. and H. Hancock seemed to be busy taking stock of their opponents, and lost every point. Set, 2 to 1, Hancock's leading.

R. Hancock took the service and lost the first point by faulty service, but won the next. Wong tried a sweeping drive from the base line and put the ball into the net. Yvanovich was responsible for a brilliant display placing well, and made the game 20 all. The Hancocks, however, won two more points, and the set stood 3 to 1 in their favour.

The fifth game opened promisingly, there being an exciting rally at the very start. Wong's penchant for the rounder drive lost his side the point. Yvanovich lost the next point by faulty service, and then Wong failed in his attempt to employ smashing tactics. The Hancocks, eventually, secured the game.

In the sixth game, Wong scored the first point by a brilliant stroke, taking R. Hancock completely by surprise. Yvanovich, however, lost the next, and then, Wong tried to place a ball at the base-line corner of the court and failed. A rally between Yvanovich and R. Hancock ended in the latter's favour and the score read 3 to 1, the Hancocks leading.

The seventh game was more keenly contested than any of the preceding ones. On Wong's service, Yvanovich annexed the first point by a brilliant bit of placing. H. Hancock, however, made the scores level by placing the ball between Yvanovich and Wong—a strategic stroke which he employed more than once after

this and which proved successful every time. It, then, became a ding-dong struggle, the score reading 15-30, 30 all, 40-30, and deuce. Wong's faulty service gave his opponents the advantage, and, winning the following point, they ran out winners of the set, 6-1.

SECOND SET.

The opening game of the second set—R. Hancock in charge of the service—saw Wong and Yvanovich making strenuous efforts to retrieve the disaster of the first set. Yvanovich won the first point, but the Hancocks equalised. A misjudged return by Yvanovich gave the Hancocks the next point. R. Hancock then hit the ball out in attempting a hard drive. Yvanovich shone in the rally that followed, and it was only the smashing tactics of R. Hancock that made the score a deuce. Another sharp bout of exchanges—one of the best in the match—resulted in advantage to striker. A ball placed between Wong and Yvanovich made it a deuce again, and the Hancocks also secured the following advantage point. Yvanovich played his best at this stage, his returns being carefully placed out of the reach of his opponents, and deuce was called again. Wong and Yvanovich played scientifically and won the game.

In the second game, Wong lost the first point, but Yvanovich equalised the score. He and his partner, then, secured the game without losing a single point.

The third game was hotly contested. H. Hancock lost the first point in his service, Wong bringing off the only successful sweeping drive out of the many he attempted. Yvanovich tried lobbing, but R. Hancock smashed the lob with ease. The game ran to deuce and ended in favour of the Hancocks. Set, 2 to 1, Wong and Yvanovich leading.

The fourth game was an essay in placing. It ran to deuce, and was finally decided against Wong and his partner. Set, 2 all.

The fifth game saw R. Hancock smashing every return. Wong had a lightning return to his credit. After winning the first two points, Wong and Yvanovich lost the game, and gave their opponents the lead, 3 to 2.

In the sixth game, Wong and Yvanovich made a recovery and made the set 3 all.

The seventh game was lost by Wong through his driving tactics. He and his partner were unable to score a single point in the game. Set, 4 to 3 in favour of the Hancocks.

The next game was, also, a runaway victory for the Hancocks. Set, 5 to 3 in their favour.

In the ninth game it began to drizzle and this, to some extent, seemed to interfere with H. Hancock's play. Wong and his partner secured the game after a hard tussle, as they did also the following game, making it 5 all.

The eleventh game was a tragedy in lobs for Yvanovich and his partner, as R. Hancock did not lose a single opportunity of returning the lobs at lightning speed. (Set, 6-3 in Hancock's favour).

In the final game, Wong in charge of the service, the Hancocks only lost a single point, and won the game and set 7-5.

THIRD SET.

In the opening game of the third set, R. and H. Hancock came out with flying colours. Their opponents had the next game, but they again secured the lead in the third, in spite of a brilliant display of tennis by Yvanovich. R. Hancock's smashing tactics more than once proved too much for his opponents. There was a sharp exchange between the players close to the net, which left the set 2 to 1 in favour of the Hancocks. Yvanovich and Wong won the next game, 2 all, but then they seemed to collapse, and the Hancocks won four games running and the set, 6-2.

PILFERAGE AND WINDLING
CASES AT THE MAGISTRACY.

For stealing handkerchiefs, part of the cargo of the s.s. *Aspicator*, a coolie was sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday.

Mr. G. N. Orme, who prosecuted for Holt's Wharf, applied for stocks and the Magistrate ordered four hours' stocks in lieu of the first day.

Pleading "guilty" to a charge of theft from the hold of the s.s. *Delville Dollar*, of two rolls of muslin which formed part of the ship's cargo, a coolie was sentenced to four months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

The police have received a complaint from the managing partner of the Chung Yuen Yick Import and Export firm of No. 35, Des Voeux Road West, that an unknown Chinese obtained delivery of three cases of raw silk valued at \$2,870, consigned to his shop, from the s.s. *Fathman*, by means of a delivery order bearing the forged signature of the complainant's firm.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR
MEMORIAL.
THANKS FOR HONGKONG'S
CONTRIBUTION.

The following acknowledgments have been received of the contributions by local Scotsmen to the Scottish National War Memorial:—

Blair Castle, Blair Atholl,
10th March, 1921.

The Secretary,

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society.
DEAR SIR,—The splendid subscription sent to the Scottish National War Memorial by the Local Scotsmen in Hongkong was, I understand, duly acknowledged in my absence. I myself have postponed writing to you until I could report that I had handed it to the Prince of Wales myself, as President of the Fund. This was done on Tuesday on his visit to Glasgow. I did not wish to hand it to him in London, but felt that it would call for more remark and appreciation if handed publicly to him in this way.

Please accept the most sincere thanks of the Committee. We are getting on fairly well, have collected now over £70,000, but we want quite double that sum.

Your contribution is all the more generous as I know how very difficult it is for people to spare money in these days.

We have now come to an absolute agreement, I think, on the form of the Shrine, and I feel that it will be of a nature that will not only be a credit to the great cause, but to Scotland in general.—Yours very truly,

(Signed) ATHOLL.

Blair Castle, Blair Atholl,
12th March, 1921.

The President,

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society.
DEAR SIR,—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has directed me to forward you the enclosed letter.

May I at the same time reiterate my own thanks to you for all the help you have given?—Yours very truly,

(Signed) EDWARD P.
(President, Scottish National War Memorial).

St. James's Palace, S.W.
12th March, 1921.

The President,

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society.
DEAR SIR,—I have just been informed of the great assistance that you have given towards the furtherance of the scheme for the erection of the Scottish National War Memorial, and as President of the Committee I would ask you to accept my most grateful thanks.—Yours very truly,

(Signed) EDWARD P.
(President, Scottish National War Memorial).

SECRECY AND CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.
STRAITS COMMENT.

The following is from the *Pennang Gazette*:—

"Constitutional reformers" in Hongkong have been much exercised not only by the failure of their efforts to make headway but by the secret correspondence on the subject of reformed Council between H.E. the Governor of that Colony and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In reply to an unofficial member of the Council, it was officially stated that the nature and extent of the Governor's correspondence with the Secretary of State on this or any other subject is a matter between themselves alone. "The Secretary of State's despatch is confidential and cannot therefore be laid on the table."

Apart from the question of the advisability of secrecy in communications on many matters relating to administration, it does seem, in cases similar to that quoted, that the policy laid by the Secretary of State or the Hongkong Government, or all concerned, open to suspicion as to the manner in which the rights of the community are viewed. Constitutional reform is hardly a matter regarding which hole and corner methods can be excused, and one is left wondering what the reasons can be. Is the explanation to be sought in the embarrassment of local authority or the Colonial Office? Has Mr. Churchill treated this innocuous demand for enlarged representation as he talked of the "Labour menace" some time ago, or does the great man merely adopt the view that the people of Hongkong do not know what is good for them? This question of official secrecy is worth a little reflection, though we cannot profess to fathom what lies behind it.

By the way what has happened to the report of our own Select Committee? There is no cause for hiding anything from the public in this connection, and we venture to assert that barely the minimum acceptable has been recommended, and that this will have to be reviewed ere long, with the object of seeing if something more should not be granted. As the writer of "Singapore's Future" says in the "Hundred Years"—"It would be rash, perhaps, to say that we are already ripe for that great change (a system of representative self-government), but the time is not far distant when we shall be ready, and I do fervently hope that guided by the great instinct which is surer than cold reason, the Imperial Government will offer us the rights of freedom before they are clamoured for in anger or in discontent."

THE NEW STAMP DUTIES.
SOME PROVISIONS OF THE NEW BILL.

AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM RELATING TO THE SALE OF ANY GOODS, WARES, OR MERCHANDISE.—\$1 adhesive stamp if the instrument is stamped, and if the stamp is cancelled, before the instrument has been executed by any party thereto; or, failing such stamping and cancellation, an overembossed stamp. All parties to the agreement are made liable.

Exemptions.

(a) Where the total value of the goods, wares and merchandise on the date of first execution does not exceed \$100.

(b) Memorandum relating to a retail sale in a shop.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable within the Colony will require an adhesive stamp value 10 cents.

CHEQUES must bear an impressed and dated stamp value 10 cents.

CIRCULAR NOTE, LETTER OF CREDIT, TRAVELLER'S CHEQUE (if issued within the Colony), PROMISSORY NOTES (except bank notes) to bear a duty of 10 cents for every \$500 or part thereof.

CONVEYANCE ON SALE, the duty to be calculated on the amount or value of the consideration on the day of the date of the instrument. Where the amount or value of the consideration does not exceed \$5,000: 50 cents for every \$100 or part thereof. Where the amount or value of the consideration exceeds \$5,000: \$1 for every \$100 or part thereof.

CHARTER PARTY.—25 cents for every \$100 or part thereof of the total or estimated cargo or freight.

EXCHANGE.—The same duty as on a conveyance on sale, a consideration equivalent to the value of the property of the greater value.

EXCHANGE CONTRACT, when cancelled, or set off, or otherwise terminated by some transaction on which neither bill of exchange nor telegraphic transfer duty is paid.—10 cents for every \$500 or part thereof.

GODOWN WARRANT.—20 cents.

LEASE.—

(1) If granted in consideration of a premium or fine.—The same duty as on a conveyance on sale, the duty to be calculated on the premium or fine.

(2) If granted in consideration of a rent.—\$1 for every \$100 or part thereof, the duty to be calculated on the rent for one year.

(3) If the consideration includes both premium or fine and rent.—The total of both the above duties.

(4) Agreement for a lease.—The same duty as on a lease.

(5) Surrender of lease.—The same duty on the lease.

(6) Lease executed in pursuance of a duly stamped agreement for a lease.—\$3.

LETTER OF ALLOTMENT or any other document having the effect of a letter of allotment of shares in any company or proposed company or in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by any company or proposed company, and letter of renunciation.—10 cents.

MORTGAGE.—20 cents for every \$100 or part thereof of the principal sum secured.

INSURANCE POLICIES.—

(1) Life Policies.—25 cents for every \$1,000 or part thereof insured.

(2) Life Policies, renewal receipts.—5 cents.

(3) Marine Policies, hull risks for time.—25 cents for every \$1,000 or part thereof insured.

(4) Marine Policies other than those included in (3) above.—50 cents for every \$1,000 or part thereof insured.

(5) Fire, accident, and all other policies not specifically referred to above.—Where the amount insured does not exceed \$1,000: 20 cents. Where the amount insured exceeds \$1,000: 50 cents.

(6) Renewals, except life renewals.—The same duty as on the original policy.

(7) Duplicates of policies.—The same duty as on the original policy.

(8) Re-insurance.—The same scale of duty as on the original policy.

RECEIPT.—5 cents with same exemptions as now.

SHARES.—

(1) Transfer of (within 7 days after execution).—30 cents for every \$100 or part thereof of the market value of the shares on the date of stamping.

(2) Transfers of shares on share registers which are not required by law to be kept within the Colony.

(3) Transfers of share warrants to bearer.

(4) Additional Late Registration Duty.—If registered after one month after execution by the transferor: at the rate of \$1 for every \$100 or part thereof of the market value on the date of stamping of the transfer instrument. If registered after three months: at the rate of \$2. If registered after six months: at the rate of \$5. If registered after one year: at the rate of \$10.

(5) Transfer for a nominal amount, in the discretion of the Collector.—\$2.

(6) Share Warrant to Bearer, issued in the Colony.—\$2 for every \$100 or part thereof of the nominal value of the share.

(7) Share Contract Note, on every bought note and every sold note.—When the consideration does not exceed \$10,000: \$2. When the consideration exceeds \$10,000: \$5.

All these stamps must be overembossed.

SHIPPING BOOKS (Chinese) and all other receipts for goods shipped given by or on behalf of the owner or master of a vessel where bills of lading are not used.—When the freight is under \$3: 10 cents; when the freight is \$3 or more: 20 cents. The stamp must be affixed before the book is shipped, or (as the case may be) before the receipt is parted with to the shipper or to any one on his behalf.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER ADVICES.—10 cents for every \$500 or part thereof, to be calculated on the equivalent in Hongkong currency of the money despatched.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER IN SILVER.—Our readers from the Colony to China.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S
MEN'S SECTION

SUMMER WEIGHT

PYJAMAS

MERCERISED COTTON \$8.50

IN SMART COLOURINGS.

LIGHT WEIGHT UNION \$8.00

IN FANCY STRIPES.

TROPICAL "VIYELLA" \$14.50

WITH OR WITHOUT COLLAR.

ALSO A LARGE SELECTION IN

"AERTEX" "COTELLA" "AZA"

"CLYDELLA," ETC.

The Materials used in the making of these garments have been chosen for the softness of finish ensuring that comfort in wear so necessary to the ideal sleeping suit.

SMART DESIGNS IN

BATH ROBES

\$8.50 to \$27.50

NAVY ONE PIECE

BATHING SUITS

TRIMMED WHITE OR SCARLET

\$5.50 per suit.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH ENAMEL

Sold in quarts, 1 and 1 gallon tins

THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN YELLOW

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG.

Tel. 1741.

97

JUST RECEIVED

AN ASSORTMENT OF

MUSIC CASES

BLACK & BROWN LEATHER

AIRMANS CLOTH.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC Co., Ltd.,

16, Des Voeux Road Central.

134

Powell & Co.

TELEPHONE 3146.

GENTLEMEN'S
HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS.

COOL

SUMMER

UNDERWEAR

SPECIALITIES!

"AERTEX" CELLULAR IN COTTON AND LISLE

We have also a complete stock of

"MORLEY'S" UNDERWEAR IN

INDIA GAUZE, "FLEXINET,"

SILK and WOOL and PURE WOOL.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

DURING the temporary absence of Mr. P. H. HOLMES from the Colony, Mr. W. G. SAUNDERS will be in charge of the business.

REISS & CO.,
(Messrs. BROS. LTD.)
Hongkong, April 20th, 1921. [833]

NOTICE.

PROVINCE OF MACAO.
MACAO BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE Administrative Council of the Macao Board of Health will receive TENDERS, up to 2 p.m. of the 21st May, for the sale of sundry Hospital Supplies including: Clothing, Blankets, Mattresses, Pillows, Sheets, Towels, Table Cloths, Enamel Ware, Cotton Dresses, etc., as per list and quantities, which may be ascertained at the Government Hospital, together with the conditions for tendering.

CAPT. ANTONIO A. VIEIRA,
Chief of the Administrative Department,
Macao, April 20th, 1921. [814]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"DEMODOCUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after April 20th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after April 26th, will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before May 11th, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 20th, 1921. [835]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE CLOSING CRUISE AND ROWING REGATTA will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, North Point, on **SATURDAY, 23rd April, 1921.**

The Commodore and Committee will be at Home to Members and friends from 9.30 p.m.

H. S. ROUSE,
Hon. Sec. Sailing Committee.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1921. [805]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE SECOND GYMKHANA is fixed for **SATURDAY, May 7th, 1921.** Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Club, and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries close **WEDNESDAY, April 27th, 1921** [828]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

SUBJECT to weather conditions, the following dates have been fixed—

FINAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP
DOUBLES, **SATURDAY, April 23rd.**

FINAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP
SINGLES, **MONDAY, April 25th.**

CHALLENGE ROUND CHAMPIONSHIP
DOUBLES, **WEDNESDAY, April 27th.**

RESERVED SEATS may now be booked at the Pavilion by Members, Subscribers and those holding "privilege tickets," except between the hours of 4.15 and 6.30 p.m.

The lists will remain open at the Pavilion until **THURSDAY EVENING, April 21st,** after which date they will be transferred to Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co. Sons, Price \$1 each.

Notes—Ticket holders are requested to consult the back of tickets as to the position of their seats.

[829]

NOW ON SALE.

"DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE"

OF
CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDIA, CHINA, PHILIPPINES,
— Etc. —

for 1921

50th ANNUAL EDITION
containing
1,600 PAGES—14 MAPS—

SPECIAL NEW MAP OF HONGKONG AND THE NEW TERRITORIES.

Price—\$12

Abridged Edition—

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have this Day been appointed AGENTS for the EMPLOYERS LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ARNHOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, April 19th, 1921. [823]

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that L. LAM, late Manager of the HONGKONG TAILORING Co. of No. 10, D'Aguiar Street, Tailors, has no longer authority to act for that firm in any capacity either by way of entering into contracts with or without the shop of the firm, receiving money on behalf of the firm, or in any way pledging the firm's credit, and that the firm will not be responsible for any contracts entered into on its behalf by L. LAM after this date or recognise any payments made to him as for their account.

Dated the 18th day of April, 1921.

THE HONGKONG TAILORING CO.
[824]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

URGENT NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held in the Old Chamber of Commerce Room, CITY HALL, on **THURSDAY, 21st inst.**, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the General body of Members as regards the proposed **STAMP ORDINANCE 1921.**

This meeting will be held immediately after the meeting called for the purpose of nominating a Representative of the Chamber for the Legislative Council.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, April 18th, 1921. [827]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on **THURSDAY, 21st April, at 4.30 p.m.**, in the OLD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL, for the purpose of nominating a Representative of the Chamber to serve on the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLMES.

Notice in writing of the names of candidates and of their proposers and seconders to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the General Meeting.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, April 14th, 1921. [798]

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD

AND
MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

MEMBERS of both Guilds are requested to attend a Combined Meeting at the Guilds' Offices, Sailors' Home.

On **THURSDAY, April 21st,** at 2.00 p.m. sharp.

Business:—
Urgent and Important.

For C.C.O.G. and M.E.G.C.
W. J. STOKES,
Branch Secretary, M.E.G.C.
[810]

WIL POWELL LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices on **TUESDAY, April 26th,** at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and Statement of Accounts to the 28th February, 1921.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 19th April to the 26th April, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. O. HOLT,
Secretary.
Hongkong, April 15th, 1921. [808]

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for information that a **CASE OF RABIES** has occurred within the Eastern District of the City of Victoria.

All dog owners are advised to exercise strict supervision over their dogs, and to keep them on leash in public places.

The Police have orders to enforce strictly the provisions of Section 16 of the Summary Offences Ordinance, viz:—

16.—(1) It shall be lawful for any police constable to destroy any dog or other animal reasonably suspected to be in a rabid state, or which has been bitten by any dog or animal reasonably suspected to be in a rabid state.

(2) The owner of any such dog or animal who permits the same to go at large, after having information or reasonable ground for believing it to be in a rabid state, or to have been bitten by a dog or other animal in a rabid state shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months.

(3) It shall be lawful for any police constable to destroy any dog which is found straying or wandering about during the day-time without any owner and not wearing either a collar with the name and residence of the owner inscribed thereon or a current Licence Badge; and any such constable is hereby further authorized to destroy any dog which is found straying or wandering about between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

T. H. KING,
Acting Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, April 16th, 1921. [817]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for
Bones P. C. AD. AP. AW. BF. BG.
BE. BY. EX. KI. LE.

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER
British. Reply Box LL, c/o Daily Press Office. 48

WANTED.—ENGLISHMAN desires LESSONS in French. Two or Three evenings per week, only competent Lady or Gentleman required. State Terms. Box LE, c/o Daily Press Office. 47

OFFICES TO LET—3 or 4 Rooms with early possession, Central position, Reasonable rent. Apply Box LH, c/o Daily Press Office. 43

FOR SALE.

FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, Peak District, Tennis Court, Kitchen Garden. Early possession.
Apply to—
Box No. 588,
Care of Daily Press Office. [808]

FOR SALE.

MERCER TOURING CAR—7 Seater, Complete with all accessories, including two spare wheels and one spare tyre.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [801]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.
Motor Launch "The Seafarer" [81]

A. G. DA ROCHA

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

No. 2A, D'Aguiar Street, Telephone No. 2932.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS
TUESDAYS:—
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS:—
VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS:—
EXCELLENT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. [74]

POSTAGE STAMPS.

THIS space is too small to tell you all about our Stamps. That's why we solicit your correspondence for further information. It might pay to tell us what Stamps you want to buy or what Stamps you have for sale. Better still if you call at

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Philatelic Goods, Religious Books
Toys, etc., etc.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 620. [68]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

COLD STORAGE

SAFEGUARD

Your Furs, Rugs, Carpets, Winter Clothes, etc., by storing them in our Cold Stores, during the hot and damp weather.

For particulars apply to the Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

"DRY" GINGER-ALE

FRAGRANT,

AROMATIC,

DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which

has helped to give this drink the

popularity it so well deserves.

Pints, \$1.25 per dozen.

Splits 80 cts.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Hongkong Office: 10A, DES VOUX RD., C.

London Office: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 21st, 1921.

COOLIE EMIGRATION FROM CHINA.

INDICATIONS are not wanting that those who, in times past, when there was a brisk demand for indentured labour, carried on a lucrative business in recruiting Chinese labour for foreign countries, are now turning their attention to South America. In some cases, the methods employed are open to serious objection, inasmuch as the conditions under which the coolies are assembled are tantamount to slavery. The emissaries of the recruiting agents approach men in districts where employment is scarce, and by advancing small sums of money to those in distress persuade them to enter into a bond undertaking to repay the amount borrowed by five years' labour in a foreign country. The coolies, then, hand over the money borrowed from the recruiting agent to their families, and start out on their adventure of five years' labour, receiving only their board and lodging during the period out of their earnings. As may be imagined, the recruiting agents secure for the coolies accommodation on any steamer available for the port of destination, regardless of sanitary considerations. It is stated that recently, within the last ten months or so, no fewer than five steamers have left Southern China, each with 600 to 700 coolies on board, for South America. Four of these steamers, we understand, were forbidden by the Hongkong authorities to receive their human cargo on board in this port. It is stated that the coolies were then taken to Macao, and embarked on board the steamers outside the port limits. One of these steamers had to disembark all the coolies at Panama, as an epidemic broke out among them on the way. The plight of these men can well be imagined. In another case, in which the steamer

arrived at Havana, the Cuban authorities refused to allow more than a limited number of the coolies to land. What happened to those who were refused admittance is not known. Considering that hardly any of the South American States desire wholesale Chinese immigration—in some cases the number of Chinese immigrants by each direct steamer every month is strictly regulated—the risks which the Chinese run in proceeding to South America in large numbers need not be dwelt upon. In the case of coolies, these risks become even more full of peril.

The remedy, of course, lies with the Chinese authorities. It is difficult to believe that such large contingents of coolies could move about in the country districts without the authorities being aware of the fact and acquainted with their intentions. Unless steps are taken to prevent coolies from going in such large numbers to the South American States, the Chinese authorities will have themselves to blame if the South American States, which, so far, have no express law forbidding Chinese immigration, act in self-defence and set up a legal barrier, as the United States has done. Then we shall see a Chinese problem springing up like the Japanese immigration question in California. The circumstances, however, under which the coolies emigrate seem to hold out little hope of any serious effort being made by the Chinese authorities to protect Chinese labour from unscrupulous exploitation. Many of the coolies, it is stated, are provided with permits to proceed to South America. How these permits are obtained is not generally known. Obviously these documents are not considered by many of the South American States to be in order, or the hovers would not be refused permission to land. That there is some flaw in these permits may, also, be gathered from the fact that one of the regular steamship lines catering for the South American trade is not patronized by those responsible for the transport arrangements of the coolies. Tramp steamers, apparently, do not scrutinize the permits of coolies closely, and serve their purpose. As in the case of four of these steamers which were recently refused permission by the Hongkong authorities to take coolies on board in port, they are even accommodating enough to change the venue of embarkation.

Without crediting tales of fortune being made in recruiting coolies in the interior of the army of emissaries employed by exploiters, and of the sharp practices in obtaining permits and other documents, it is obvious that such wholesale emigration of labour as has been proceeding lately cannot but lead to complications, and, at the same time, it cannot but be harmful to China herself. It is, probably, impossible for the Hongkong authorities to do more than place a ban on the embarkation of large contingents of Chinese coolies from Hongkong, and this, alone, is not likely to put a stop to this traffic in human labour. Greater vigilance over the movements of intending emigrants who arrive here and a more searching examination of their permits or passports will, however, do much to check the evil, but it is primarily the duty of the authorities at Canton to exercise greater control over the movements of their compatriots.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Holyoak left for the North yesterday by the *Venezuela*. Lady Chater was also a passenger by this vessel.

A Chinese living at No. 60, Caine Road and his richa coolie were both removed to the Government Civil Hospital, on Tuesday, suffering from injuries received through the ricksha being upset. The accident was due to the passenger attempting to alight while it was in motion.

The memorandum which the late Sir Robert Hart prepared showing the possibilities of a reorganised system of collecting the land tax is receiving the consideration of the Peking Government. The Ministry of the Interior has been recommending the memorandum for study by certain provincial officials.

Mr. H. Gittens, the British Adviser of the Siam Government Railway Department has retired owing to ill health. Mr. Gittens, who is 63 years of age, came out to Siam as a member of the staff of the English contractor who made the first railway surveys in the country. Later he joined the new Railway Department and located and helped to construct a large portion of the existing railway system of some 2,400 kilometres.

The police were called out on Tuesday night in response to an alarm amongst the native population of Hokyuen village, on Kowloon City Road, that an animal, thought to be a tiger, was at large. One man estimated the length of the creature at seven feet. A *batue* was organised but nothing was found to account for the villagers' alarm.

Mr. A. O. Lang, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Company, was the only candidate nominated for the temporary vacancy on the Legislative Council caused by the absence from the Colony of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, who represents the General Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Holyoak, who has been under medical care for the past two months, is taking a trip to Japan, and will be absent from the Colony about six weeks or a couple of months.

Chinese Labour is asking for reparation from Germany. A Chinese News Agency says the Chinese labour association at Shanghai has wired to Peking requesting that as 1,007 Chinese labourers and workmen lost their lives or were permanently disabled on account of the war, China should demand indemnity or reparation from Germany and Austria, and that this should be included in the Allied lists for reparations. The Association suggests that each labourer should receive \$2,000.

By order of the Peking Government, the metropolitan police recently escorted ex-Prince Tuan out of Peking to his original exile in Chinese Turkestan. As this Boxer ringleader is ill and aged (says a Chinese News Agency), it is feared that he will die before reaching his final destination. The defunct Taching first declined to hand over Tuan for deportation; but in order to show that it has no ambitions for a restoration of the Monarchy, Tuan was given over to the Republican Government and the party left Peking by carts.

A number of local traders at Singapore have been prosecuted recently for profiteering in the sale of rice, and in each case heavy fines were imposed, which should have a good effect on this particular species of profiteering, in which the poorer classes are the principal sufferers. In most of the cases the accused were selling rice at \$1 instead of the controlled price of 70 cents. In this connection, 1,000 leaflets have been circulated, informing the public generally that they should in no case pay more than 70 cents a gantang, whatever the quality of the rice might be.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

HONOUR FOR JAPAN'S CROWN PRINCE.

LONDON, April 16th.

The Crown Prince of Japan will receive an honorary Doctor's degree at Cambridge.

Mr. Koshida, Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, has gone to Gibraltar to meet the Crown Prince.

MR. WELLINGTON KOO.

LONDON, April 20th.

Mr. Wellington Koo has arrived in London from Italy.

YAP MISUNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, April 20th.

The *Daily Telegraph* hopes that the British and French premiers will find time at the week-end conference to discuss the Yap misunderstanding and find a solution which will satisfy the American claim without affronting the new mandator. The newspaper thinks that it would be a pity for the Japanese to drift into a serious quarrel with the United States over a fragment of rock and sand. It forecasts that France will throw her weight on the side of America, while Britain will probably use her influence with Japan. Thus the incident promises a satisfactory termination.

A RAIN OF DEATH.

A new poison, so deadly that three drops on the skin of a human being are sufficient to cause death, is the latest discovery of the United States Army Chemical Warfare Service.

Experts are quoted as saying that if the liquid were projected from nozzles on the underside of an aeroplane it would kill everything in the path of the machine. One aeroplane, it is added, could distribute two tons of the liquid over an area seven miles long by 100ft. wide, and this would be sufficient to kill every man in the area. The liquid is easily manufactured, and an output of several thousand tons a day could, it is said, quickly be reached. *Times*.

MINERS' STRIKE:

OWNERS' CONCILIATORY OFFER.

FUNERAL OF EX-KAISERIN:

REMARKABLE BERLIN DEMONSTRATION.

GERMANY'S LAST CHANCE:

FRENCH PREMIER'S VIEWS.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISASTROUS MINERS' STRIKE
COAL-OWNERS' CONCILIATORY OFFER.

London, April 20th.

The coal-owners' new offer proposes the establishment of a National Wages Board to deal with the principles applicable to the whole country which will be applied to the determination of wages in each district and based upon the district financial results. The periods for the ascertainment of the district results will be settled nationally. The point below which wages should not be automatically reduced will be determined nationally by reference to the base rates now existing in each colliery, including all additions since July 1914—this representing earnings considerably exceeding the highest earnings of any period before the war.

Besides these rates workers will be given as wages the whole surplus of revenue in each district during the existing abnormal period.

The workers' representatives in each district shall be satisfied that the district proposes to pay all the wages it can bear.

Owners will confer with the workers' representatives with a view of dealing with the wages of lower-paid men, and agree with the workers nationally on the relation between wages and profits in the future. There will, also, be joint audits of owners' books by accountants representing owners and workers to ascertain all the facts and figures necessary for adjustment of wages.

EARLIER CABLES.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN SCOTLAND.

London, April 19th.

Reports of the disastrous effects of the coal strike upon industries continue to come in from all parts of the country. The latest is that many potteries in North Staffordshire have closed down and 22,000 operatives are idle. Meanwhile the anger of the miners has found vent in disturbances in Scotland. The worst rioting since the crisis began occurred yesterday in Lanarkshire. Shops in Blantyre were plundered of provisions which were deliberately wasted. Enormous damage is reported to have been done to buildings and plant as the result of rioting in Fifeshire.

COAL-OWNERS' CONFERENCES.

London, April 19th.

The coal-owners' negotiating committee held long conferences to-day with officials of the Mines Department. It is expected that when the miners' executive meet on Thursday they will be informed that the owners are prepared to discuss important modifications of the wage scales previously offered.

LATER.

London, April 19th.

The coal-owners spent over two hours at the Board of Trade conferring with the Secretary of Mines, after which their president announced that there had been no new developments. Subsequently the Mining Association made a statement doubting the usefulness of replying to the Miners' Federation's demand for information as regards the offer of the owners to forego profits and revise the wage schedule. The Association said that it appeared the Federation was not prepared to discuss wages until its two chief demands had been conceded. The owners could not possibly say more than they had already said without discussion with the Federation, as if they attempted to readjust conditions without consulting the men's representatives they would run the risk of being accused of going back on old-standing pre-war agreements.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

WILL GERMANY PAY?

London, April 20th.

In regard to the occupation of the Ruhr area in the event of Germany's not fulfilling her obligations, a French source points out that if German miners in the occupied coal-basin refuse to work, Germany will have no coal, as the only other German coal-field, apart from Upper Silesia, is the Saxon-basin, which is very poor. This will threaten Germany with a general stoppage, which will surely, compel her to carry out her obligations. It is emphasised that France does not desire to annex German territory, but simply to make Germany pay. It is estimated that three milliards francs are obtainable annually from the Ruhr area.

GERMANY'S DAY OF SETTLEMENT.

London, April 19th.

M. Berthelot, Marshal Foch, Lord Curzon, and Field-Marshal Wilson will attend the conference at Lympe during the week-end which is the outcome of a letter from M. Briand to Mr. Lloyd George, declaring that "the time has come to end German quibblings. It is now time for action."

EARLIER CABLES.

SECURITY FOR GERMANY'S REPARATION PAYMENTS.

Paris, April 19th.

The version of the Reparations Commission's demand for the handing over of the Reichsbank reserves fixes the date of expiry for compliance at April 22nd. The Reichsbank reserves are to be transferred to the Cologne or the Coblenz branches of the Reichsbank where they will be allowed to appear in balance sheet but cannot be disposed of without permission. The Reparations Commission's statement shows that this step was taken in consequence of Germany's disregard for clause 236 of the Treaty, notwithstanding warning. The reserves will therefore be a security for German reparation obligations. If compliance is refused the Commission will demand immediate surrender of metal reserves.

GERMANY STILL OWING SIX HUNDRED MILLIONS.

London, April 19th.

M. Briand and General Weygand are coming from Paris to attend an informal Allied conference at Hythe at the week-end at Sir Philip Sassoon's home, Lympe, the historic scene of previous conferences. Germany now has only twelve days in which to make a satisfactory proposal for the payment of the £600,000,000 due on May 1st in order to avoid new coercive measures.

SHIPPING SLUMP.

"THE WORST IN LIVING MEMORY."

London, April 19th.

Great Britain is suffering from the worst shipping slump in living memory. Approximately 900 British vessels of a tonnage of over 2,000,000 have been driven to anchor by industrial stagnation and dissension. A City authority declares that ships to-day are unworkable and unsalable and are "being given away with a pound of tea." Shipbuilding centres have been hit hard. There are 68,000 workers unemployed, and over 170,000 in the engineering and ironfounding trades.

Recently a Japanese vessel of 4,000 tons sold for £10,000. Last year the ship was withdrawn from the auctions at £22,000, while earlier the owners had refused £60,000.

LATEST CABLES.

BEWDLEY BY-ELECTION.

MR. STANLEY BALDWIN'S RETURN.

London, April 20th.

In the Worcestershire, Bewdley, by-election, the result was—
Mr. Stanley Baldwin (Coalition Unionist) 14,837
Mr. Henry Mills (non-official Labour) 1,680

The election was due to Mr. Baldwin's appointment as President of the Board of Trade.

MR. ESMONDE IN TROUBLE.

VANCOUVER, April 20th.

Mr. Esmonde has been committed to trial on a charge of seditious utterances. He was granted bail of \$7,500.

CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

HAVANA, April 20th.

The thirteenth game ended in a draw after the twenty-third move.

FUNERAL OF THE KAISERIN.

REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, April 20th.

The ex-Kaiserin's funeral occasioned a remarkable demonstration of homage to the monarchist and military regime. Thirty-thousand people witnessed the procession to the mausoleum in the antique temple, in which Ministers, Hohenzollern ex-Royalties, nobility, ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff, General Mackensen, General von Kluck, and Admiral von Tirpitz participated.

It is noteworthy that the crowd gave an ovation to Field-Marshal von Hindenburg after the funeral service.

EARLIER CABLES.

SOMBRE SCENES AT POTSDAM.

BERLIN, April 19th.

Sombre scenes were witnessed on the arrival of the remains of the former Kaiserin at Wildpark Station, near Potsdam. The former Crown Princess, the younger members of the former Imperial family, former Court dignitaries, and a party of ex-officers with lowered swords awaited the train. Many wreaths, which were presented at various stations en route from Holland, covered the coffin, over which an all-night vigil was kept by officers of the regiments of which the ex-Kaiserin was honorary colonel. A huge crowd followed the remains to Potsdam, where there were enormous crowds of visitors.

INDIA'S FUTURE.

RETIRING VICEROY OPTIMISTIC.

London, April 20th.

Lord Chelmsford, the retiring Viceroy, has arrived in London. As regards India's future he was very optimistic. The legislative councils had already demonstrated that they were not a sham but a reality, and had displayed a great sense of balance and responsibility. Lord Chelmsford's forecast of the early collapse of the Non-co-operation movement.

CARPENTIER AND DEMPSKY

FIGHT AT JERSEY CITY.

New York, April 19th.

Tex Rickard announces that the Dempsey-Carpentier fight will be held in Jersey City on July 2nd.

Carpentier and Descamps are sailing to America on May 7th.

CRICKET SEASON.

BOARD OF CONTROL APPOINTS SELECTORS.

London, April 19th.

A meeting of the Cricket Board of Control has appointed R. Spooner, H. K. Foster, and J. Daniell as selectors for the season's test matches with power to co-opt the captain, when selected; also to call in, consultatively two professionals. The selectors will make a player's acceptance conditional on a promise that he does not contribute any article or statement to the Press respecting any match he plays in, until the end of the season.

IRISH PROBLEM.

PREMIER'S REPLY TO BISHOPS' APPEAL.

LONDON, April 19th.

Replying to the appeal of the bishops for a change in the Government's Irish policy, Mr. Lloyd George says that he very heartily sympathises with the desire to bring about peace with a contented Ireland. He denounces the Sinn Fein of terror and declares that the policy of the Government is the sole practical solution, that it is just and wise, and that the Home Rule Act is a sensible and workmanlike method of carrying it out. The fundamental issue is secession versus union. The Government's ideal of combining unity with home rule is nobler than the Sinn Fein's creed of excessive nationalism which would take nothing less than isolation and which if it had full play would Balkanise the world. The controllers of the Irish Republican Army still believed they could ultimately win a republic by continuing the fight. As long as the leaders of Sinn Fein stood in this position and received the support of their countrymen a settlement was impossible. He was willing and anxious to discuss any and every road which promised to lead to reconciliation and fully recognised that force was no remedy and that reason and goodwill alone would lead to the final goal, but the abandonment of force at present would be surrender to violence, crime, and separation.

SINN FEIN LOAN IN AMERICA.

CHICAGO, April 19th.

Boland, a representative of Mr. De Valera in America, addressing the convention of the association for the recognition of the Irish republic, said that Ireland was going to ask American sympathisers for a further loan, probably of \$100,000,000 to finance the fight for freedom.

COSTA RICA OIL.

AMERICAN CONSUL CRITICISES BRITISH CONCESSION.

New York, April 19th.

The newspapers at Washington state that Mr. Hughes, on April 18th, sent a note to Britain with reference to allegations made in the House of Commons that the United States Government endeavoured improperly to procure the annulment of certain oil concessions to a British company in Costa Rica. The note says that the American Consul at San Jose was not authorised to criticise the concession, but adds that such criticism accords with the policy of the United States, which does not recognise usurping governments.

FAMOUS FRENCH JOURNALIST DEAD.

PARIS, April 19th.

Joseph Reinach, the journalist who was the promoter of the agitation for the revision of the Dreyfus case, is dead. Joseph Reinach contributed to the *Figaro* under the name of "Polybe" and to the *Revue de Paris*. He started his career as a lawyer. From 1881 to 1882 he was secretary to Gambetta, and after the latter's death Vice-President of the République Française. He was several times a deputy, and during the war was for six months on the staff of General Gallieni. He was twice married. His only son was killed during the war.

BRITISH BUDGET.

MR. AUSTEN-CHAMBERLAIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, April 19th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain announced that the Budget would be introduced on April 25th by himself, owing to Sir Robert Horne's preoccupation with the coal strike.

ONTARIO BONE-DRY.

RESULT OF REFERENDUM

TORONTO, April 19th.

A referendum on the question of the importation and sale of intoxicants in Ontario resulted in a victory for the "drys" by a majority of over 100,000. This makes Ontario bone-dry.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

ESSENTIAL FACTS ABOUT THE LONDON REPARATIONS CONFERENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, March 9th.

The breakdown of the negotiations at the Reparations Conference in London this week is not, perhaps, altogether surprising to those who are a little behind the scenes. Outside opinion is apt to get wide of the mark over the main essentials that have contributed to the speedy failure of the statesmen to reach a settlement at the first time of trying. The general tone of comment in the Press is that the Germans in attempting to bluff the Allies over-did it. It is also suggested that their failure is further due to a peculiarity in the Teutonic mental equipment. The Germans have never been noted for diplomacy. When they were mighty they shook the "mail-ed fist" and were arrogant; when they are weak they are whimpering and deceitful. The proposals submitted by Dr. Simons to the London Conference were childish in their facility. The question is asked on every side why the delegates were induced to make them, seeing that there was never the remotest chance of them being accepted. The question is natural enough, but it does not quite cover the ground.

In the circumstances of the London Conference Dr. Simons, as the head of the German Delegation, could scarcely have been in a position to offer proposals more acceptable than those submitted. Had he gone half-way to meet the Allies it is doubtful whether it would have been nearly enough, and it certainly would have had violent political consequences in Germany. In all such negotiations there is a certain amount of "window-dressing" on both sides. History is full of examples. There are always the political considerations. The one thing that statesmen must avoid in playing their parts under the critical scrutiny of the whole world on these occasions is an approach to even an appearance of giving anything away except under pressure. If they can convey an impression to their respective nationalities that they are able to get the better of the other fellow so much to the good. But it is a difficult game, no matter how adroitly it is played. International politics are not for simple folk at the best of times; and the most exacting time even for the clever professionals is when the bill of costs is presented after a long and bloody war.

For some weeks before the Conference met a powerful section of the Press carried on a campaign to stiffen the British representatives during the ordeal. It was thought that Mr. Lloyd George required "giving-up." An idea prevailed that he would concede something of value to the Germans. On this point the French were most apprehensive. The Prime Minister, in a speech a few weeks ago, spoke about all the nations being responsible for the world war—a rhetorical flourish which was turned to account in Germany. It was there quoted as an admission that Germany was not alone guilty of letting hell loose in Europe. Dr. Simons took it as a text for a notorious speech at Stuttgart, and the British Prime Minister, therefore, when the Conference met made the strongest possible point of the fact that Germany was, indeed, guilty of the crime against civilisation. The Treaty and the penalties imposed under it were, he said, based on their proved guilt of provoking the war. It was a *chase juge*.

On the other hand, Dr. Simons has had a well-nigh impossible task. He had to submit counter-proposals which he knew would be unacceptable. They were framed so as not to upset the Government at home. The alternative to refusing to accept the Paris proposals as to the indemnity were serious, as the Germans knew, but, as Dr. Simons told the representative of an enterprising Sunday newspaper, he was "between the devil and the deep sea." If the Allies imposed as penalties the occupation of Duisburg, Rurort and Dusseldorf, as they threatened, he could not help it. And this is what, in the result, has happened.

But when all is said that can be put forward about the political difficulties on both sides against reaching an agreement now, I think it is fairly evident on a survey of the facts that the German case was badly presented. They had a golden opportunity of sowing dissension among the Allies, but the chance was thrown away. Germany might have offered to pay a reasonable indemnity in goods. In all probability Capital and Labour in this country would have united in refusing it. If she had promised to pay in paper-money the effect of the exchanges would have been such that the value of the paper would have been reduced to next to nothing. If she had offered services an outcry would have been raised against such an enormity at a time of unemployment. Germany could have professed herself willing to atone for her sins, and posed as a willing martyr, thus enjoying the crown as well as the penance. In the result she has the penance without the crown.

How it will all end nobody pretends to hazard a guess at the moment. But it looks uncommonly like a renewal of strife and discord for an indefinite period. The new world after the war that we were all encouraged to hope for is farther off than ever!

recoup himself from the German Treasury. But this is not regarded as an unmixed boon by the business world, where many difficulties are seen standing in the way.

In some quarters it is said the deduction may work like a tax, in which case prices will be doubled and we shall have imposed a 100 per cent. import duty on all German goods. In that event the German merchants may be driven to compete all the more fiercely with our export trade overseas. Again how is it possible to stop German goods from coming in through neutral countries? All the Germans have to do, apparently, is to arrange with a neutral, in order to dodge the levy. If a British importer buys from the neutral and pays for the goods by means of a credit opened by him in that country, at what point is the British Government's share to be collected? The neutral will have paid in full to the German producer, and that is an end of it.

THE GOVERNMENT has introduced into Parliament this week a short Bill to bring the official control of the coal-mining industry to an end, except in so far as that control applies to normal peace-time safeguards for health, life, and limb in the collieries. I have set forth in a previous article the main reasons why the miners object to a reversion to "private" management of the coalfields, but in spite of their opposition it is most certain that the general public accepts the prospects of economic de-control with a sense of relief.

Looking back on the experiences of the last few years it is useful to note that the proposal to substitute State management for private ownership was a theme with which the Fabians and other classes of doctrinaire Socialists made great play. They constantly assured the working classes that this change would open the door to an earthly Paradise, keep the worker's pocket well filled, and endow him with life-long peace and contentment. The vision was fair and lasted so long as no practical test was applied to it. But the war came, and the system of Departmental control of industry was inevitably extended in every direction to meet the nation's needs for co-ordinated production and arrangement of its vast efforts.

State control was submitted to the crucial test of practical experience, and although nine people out of every ten were induced, under the influence of a great patriotic impulse, to do their utmost to help the nation, even with that driving power imparted to it the State machinery was found cumbersome, costly, obstructive, and lacking in pliancy. The cold truth was forced upon the public mind that a huge bureaucracy could not successfully conduct enterprises in which adaptability, initiative, and an absence of the mandarin spirit are essential to success. All the post-war efforts of the Socialists to prevent the closing down of State control of industry have, therefore, in view of these known facts, been vain and futile.

Departmentalism in practice has taken the life out of the movement towards State Socialism. The great experiment has failed completely, and, moreover, State control did not check strikes. The coal industry provides one instance; the railways provide another. Powerful Trade Unions are as ready to challenge the authority of the State as they are to enter the lists against private employers; indeed, the State as employer is more liable to attack, as the Unions are able to apply political pressure upon the Government. Departmental management provides no security whatever for industrial peace. Hence public approval of financial de-control of coal-mining in a few weeks from now, and of the railways in a few months. At the date of the Armistice it was thought by some that State Socialism in one form or another was within the range of practical politics. To-day it is dead—and most cordially damned by public opinion.—H.B.

H. B. WARING CO. AT THEATRE ROYAL.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."

A full house paid tribute to "Our myriad-minded Shakespeare" last night, when "The Merchant of Venice" was staged by the H. B. Waring Co. Tribute also was paid to acting which is all too seldom seen in Hongkong. There was not a weak spot in the cast, and at times those concerned rose to the highest point of theatrical art. Particularly was this so in the casket scene, in which Miss Jeanette Sherwin as Portia, Mr. Frederick Amnerley as the Prince of Morocco, and Mr. Peter Cresswell as Bassanio were all high perfect in their different parts. The story of the play needs no recapitulation. It is human in its portrayal of love and passion, rage and hate. Its many known quotations lose nothing by repetition. Coming as they did across the footlights with perfect enunciation and expression they added to the evening's delight.

Naturally the interest is centred in Shylock and Portia, and the success of any production of "The Merchant of Venice" must rest on those who seek to portray these characters. Mr. Charles Quartmain, as Shylock, proved himself an actor of distinguished attainments. His portrayal compares more than favourably with the presentation of that enthusiastic and disciple of Shakespeare, Sir Frank Benson. The audience was not slow to show its appreciation.

Miss Jeanette Sherwin as Portia was womanly and sweet. Possessed of a good stage presence, beautiful diction, and a clear perception of what was needed, she won the heart of the audience. The play was well-produced, in addition to which the Band of the Wiltshire Regiment supplied the beautiful music. To-night, "A Butterfly on the Wheel" is to be staged.

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ENGLISHMAN AS THE "MISSING LINK."

JIGSAW FOSSIL OF EARLY ANCESTOR.

England at a very remote period of time was a Darwinian Garden of Eden, the home of the true missing link—the Pittdown man.

This important contribution to one of the fiercest scientific controversies of the age was made by Professor Keith, in a lecture at the Royal Institution last month.

"Critics have alleged," said the lecturer, in a proper vein of patriotism, "that the ancient Englishman was made up by fitting the fossil lower jaw of an extinct breed of chimpanzees to the fossil skull of a peculiar race of mankind. He was, in short, the creation not of nature, but of a geologist."

Professor Keith proceeded to make the driest of dry bones of this theory of prehistoric monkey grafting.

"Is our oldest Englishman," he demanded, "to be cut in two, and made into a man and a chimpanzee? Was he not rather just the evolutionary product Darwin taught us to expect—a man with the marks of the ape still plain to see?"

He made a dramatic point out of the circumstance that this pretty little jigsaw fossil—probably the earliest Coalitionist—had been discovered less than thirty years after Darwin's death and within thirty miles of his home.

Only one country, Java, he remarked, could claim an ancestor of even greater antiquity than the Pittdown man.

"Humorous situations," observed the lecturer, "are thus arising as we attempt to unravel the fossil ancestors of man. It grows increasingly difficult, however, for the critics of Darwin to say that he was a false prophet."

"GET ON OR GET OUT"

PUBLICITY THE TRADE DISEASE CURE.

Mr. C. F. Higham, M.P., speaking before the Federation of British Music Industries, said:—"There is no use grumbling about German or any other competition. Get on with your work and advertise. Don't stagnate. If you want to hold your market advertise your wares. The British manufacturer has got a fit of the blues. That won't help him to make money, to hold a trade or stop unemployment. Because we grumbled when our boys were being pushed to Calais, but because we fought on—stuck to it—simply would not be beaten. Don't let any bad Finance Act, any hold-up of industry, or anything else stand in your way. Get on, or get out. If you fear bad trade, you will get it more and more. If you want to sell more goods advertise them in the Press and keep doing it. Publicity will cure any trade disease—even the blues. It's the greatest force for good-will and good trade in the world to-day. Use it. Advertising is the life of trade. If trade ever needed living up it needs it now. Don't talk about German or American or Japanese goods—that advertises them. Talk about your goods. Be proud of them and have the courage to advertise them now."

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"AGAPENOR" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hold's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 16th April.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th April will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th May, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, April 17th, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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"KAZENGA"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after April 26th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before May, 1921, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on any TUESDAYS or FRIDAYS between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, April 18th, 1921.

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1921.

WILLIAMS, Price \$7.50.

On sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by April 25th, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 18th, 1921.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 27th April, 1921, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 27th April, 1921, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, April 20th, 1921.

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1921.

WILLIAMS, Price \$7.50.

On sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.



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118 West 31st Street, New York, U.S.A.

Agents: MULLER & PHIPPS (China) Ltd., Hong Kong.

Send for free book on "Dog Diseases and How to Feed."

H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.

118 West 31st Street, New York, U.S.A.

Agents: MULLER & PHIPPS (China) Ltd., Hong Kong.

118

MARTIN'S

APOLASTEL

PILLS

A French Remedy for all Liver Disorders.

It is the largest and best remedy for the liver and is the only one that cures it. It is the only one that cures it. It is the only one that cures it.

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MARTIN'S

SURGEON'S COURAGE.

OPERATION ON HIMSELF.

Dr. Evan Kane, a well-known Pennsylvania surgeon, believes that many people have an unjustified fear of operations and die needlessly. To remove this delusion in the case of appendicitis, he sat upon the operation table, last month, using only a local anesthetic, calmly opened his abdomen and removed his appendix. In the case of others he has done this operation nearly 4,000 times. Other surgeons and nurses witnessed the unique experience. As usual, Dr. Kane allowed his assistants to close the wound.

Seen by reporters a few hours after the operation, Dr. Kane said he was feeling fine. The patient justified his work on the ground that he wanted to prove to individuals with weak hearts that a general anesthetic in removing the appendix is not absolutely necessary.—Daily Telegraph.

A SCHOOL FOR BRIDES.

A school for prospective brides has been opened at Chicago under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A. with a course in "trousseau suggestions and home management," from which girl pupils will graduate to "practical methods of holding a husband and keeping him happy." The foundation upon which all the instruction is based is cooking. Students are required primarily to master a variety of menus and learn attractive methods of serving, meals. Secondly, the wife-to-be is to be guided past the reefs of extravagance by being instructed how to make up the family budget and buy wisely. Thirdly comes a course in "home beauty," in which the bride is taught the vital importance of appearing attractive across the breakfast table. After they have become expert in sewing, making blouses, scarfs, and lingerie, and having matriculated from the first-aid course, so as to be capable of home nursing for slight illnesses, prospective brides will be given a finishing touch regarding the art of conversation and story-telling.—Daily Telegraph.

Militarism is a danger and not a safeguard.—Mr. J. W. Davis.

There is no doubt that the first effect of knowledge is to cramp the style.—Mr. Churchill.

Hatred does not live in the hearts of youth; it is only the hobby of old age.—Lady Donham Carter.

My conception of life after death is that it is one of endless growth in knowledge, activity, and love.—Dr. Lyttelton.

It was not Wilson who failed in Paris, but humanity itself.—General Smuts.

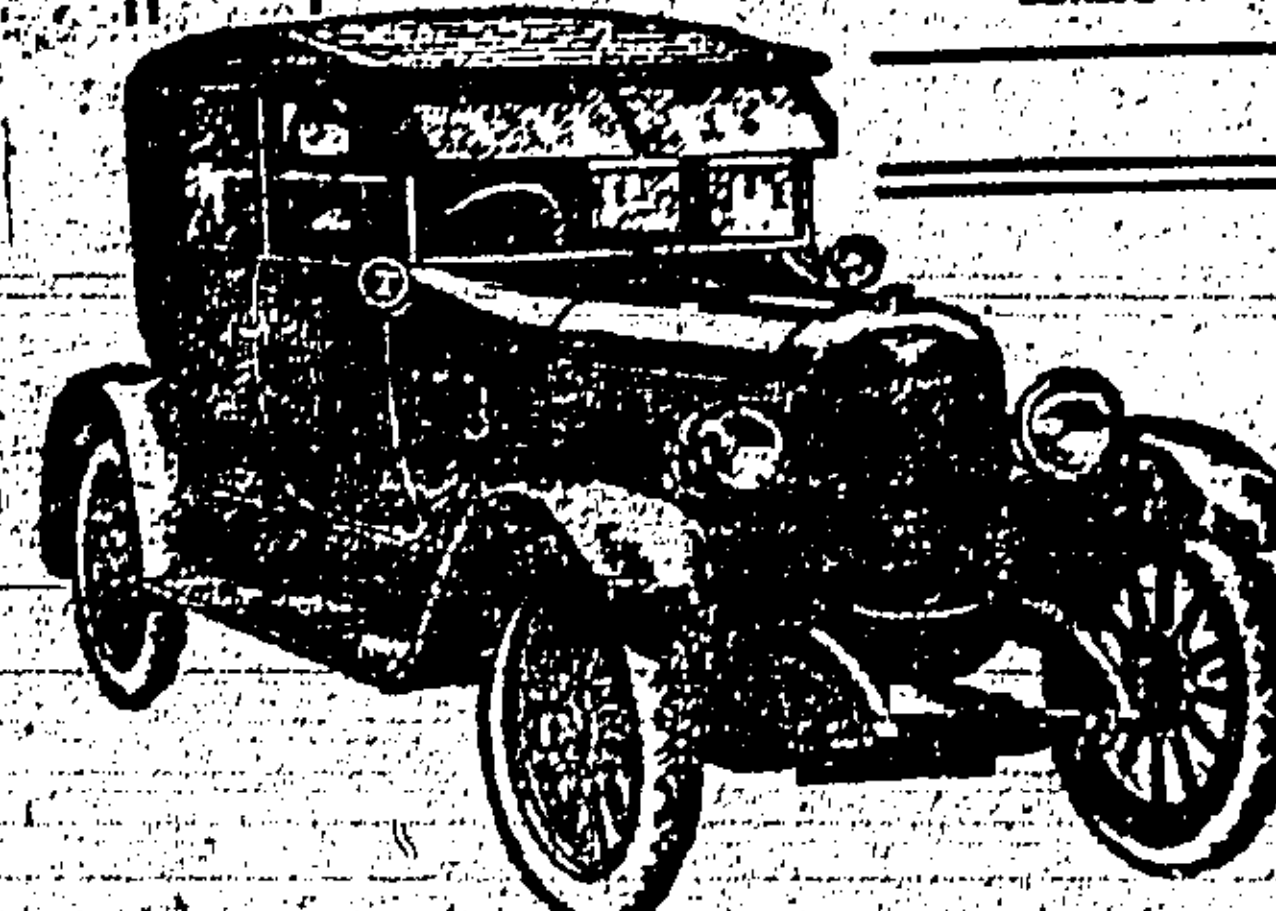
The AUSTIN TWENTY

A Triumph of British Industry

Built at the largest automobile works in the Empire and of world-wide fame for the remarkable successes it has attained in trials and tests, the Austin Twenty demands the instant attention of overseas motorists. In the Austin Twenty you have a super-car at a moderate price. It is a thoroughly tested car, built upon proven principles, and particularly suitable for overseas conditions. Get in touch with local distributors.

Austin MAIN DISTRIBUTING AGENTS AND SERVICE DEPT.

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MEMBERS OF JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

Average Rates for Single Rooms (without Bath) including meals.
Y10—12 in cities and some popular resorts.
Y8—10 in country districts.

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Chuzenji (Nikko) — Lakeland Hotel Kanazawa — Kishida Hotel Kawana Hotel Miyajima Hotel Kobe — Oriental Hotel Tokyo Hotel	Kyoto — Kyoto Hotel Miyajima Hotel Matsuyama — Park Hotel Miyajima Hotel Miyajima Hotel Fukuoka Hotel	Nara — Nara Hotel Nikko — Nikko Hotel Osaka — Osaka Hotel Shimonoseki — San-jo Hotel	Shirakawa — Daitokuwa Hotel Tokyo — Imperial Hotel Tokyo Station Hotel Tokyo Station Hotel Yokohama — Grand Hotel
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IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taipei — Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSSEN

Kyjo (Seoul) — Choson Hotel Pusan — Pusan Station Hotel Shanghai — Shanghai Station Hotel
--

IN MANCHURIA

Changchun — Yamato Hotel Dairen — Yamato Hotel Hsiaoan — Yamato Hotel	Hotel (Mukden) — Yamato Hotel Byoan (Port Arthur) — Yamato Hotel
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STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to

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S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 15th May.

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

Fiume having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through B/Lading
S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about April 22nd.
S.S. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about May 15th.

For SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

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TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading for SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

with transhipment at CALCUTTA,

in conjunction with the
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AND APCAR LINE.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways

KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Wednesday, 30th Apr., at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU ... Friday, 8th May, at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 21st May, at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said and Marseilles.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 28th Apr., at 11 a.m.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 13th May, at 11 a.m.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 27th May, at 11 a.m.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 10th June, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON, HULL & ROTTERDAM.

MATSUYE MARU ... Friday, 29th April.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.

NIEKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

YANAGATA MARU ... Middle of May.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE.

KAWACHI MARU ... Beginning of May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

WAKASA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April.

BAKATA MARU ... Tuesday, 3rd May.

CALCUTTA & BANGKOK via Singapore & Penang.

TOSA MARU ... Thursday, 5th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m.

HANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AWA MARU ... Monday, 25th April.

TUNA MARU ... Wednesday, 27th April.

MALACCA MARU ... Wednesday, 27th April.

ATSUTA MARU ... Thursday, 28th April, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone Nos. 274 & 292.

S. YAHUDA, Manager.

FOUR CAVALRY REGIMENTS DISBANDED.

33,000 FEWER REGULARS.

The Army Estimates drew a very poor attendance of members to the House of Commons, on March 15th. Not half a dozen Labour members, who call most loudly on public platforms for reduced Army expenditure, listened to the Minister's speech, and the Front Opposition bench was almost empty.

The Army Estimates for 1921-2 are for a total of £108,300,000.

This compares with an Army expenditure for 1920-21 of 184,750,000.

That represents a reduction of £56,000,000, or, if war charges be excluded, as they should be, a real reduction of 25,500,000.

Analysis of the £108,300,000 shows that it is composed of:
Non-recurrent charges ... £27,000,000
Middle East charges ... £27,000,000

Ordinary Army expenditure 68,116,000. This latter figure compares with the pre-war figure of £27,750,000, and is two and a half times as great, which practically represents the difference in the value of money. In future charges for the Middle East, which this year amount to £28,500,000, will be shown separately, and not on the Army Estimates.

The new Secretary of State for War introduced his first Army Estimates in a speech of less than an hour's duration. Only in one place did the Minister attempt anything in the nature of a purple passage, when he lamented the reasons which had compelled him to order the disbandment of four famous English cavalry regiments, and expressed in admirably chosen words a generous appreciation of the cruel blow which he was dealing to all connected with those distinguished regiments. The four junior cavalry regiments—the youngest is sixty years old—are to go, viz., the Lancers, the 19th Hussars, the 20th Hussars, and the 51st Lancers. He said that he would do what he could to recompense the senior officers for the hardships which they must inevitably suffer, but there was no help for it, and their disbandment would result in a saving of £400,000 a year.

COMB-OUT OF 3,000 OFFICERS.

This was certainly the most striking announcement which the Minister made. Another sweeping economy is to be effected by a rigorous comb-out among the 7,000 officers now in employment in excess of pre-war strength. A committee has been at work which has already resolved on dispensing with the services of 2,800 of these, and it expects to add several hundred more to their number. Great reductions are also to be made this year in the strength of the Regular Army. On April 1st the number of all ranks will be 301,000, and an average of 102,500 is expected for the year. But on the first of April, 1922, the number will be reduced to 170,000, and as the existing number is 233,000 there will thus be a reduction of 63,000 in little over a year. Obviously, therefore, there has been a real cut at the War Office, and it is to be hoped that so drastic a policy may be justified by events.

These reductions do not mean that the Regular Army of to-day is up to pre-war strength for purposes of immediate readiness for action. Nothing of the sort. It is very much below it. The existing number would only suffice to provide "after some delay"—an ominous qualification—as or two divisions of an expeditionary force, and the six divisions will not be complete till the reserve reaches 140,000. At present it only amounts to 62,000. These are to be increased to 80,000 during the year. The indispensable militia battalions are still skeletons only: recruiting for them was stopped by Mr. Churchill so as not to interfere with recruiting for the Regular battalions.

FUTURE OF THE YEOMANRY.

The Territorial Army is now at about half-strength. It stands at rather more than 100,000 of all ranks, and 236,000 are wanted. Sir Laming insisted that as this Territorial Army is to be entirely self-contained and complete, there must be a proper balance of units, and this brought him to the vexed question of the Yeomanry regiments. These numbered fifty-five before the war. But only ten are wanted as cavalry to-day, and the ten senior regiments were selected for the purpose. Of the remaining forty-four thirty have already agreed to convert into other units, the other fourteen are still temporarily serving as cavalry. But their time is running out, and during the year they will have to choose between conversion into artillery or motor machine-gun units, or disbandment. As six of the ten senior regiments are already up to strength, there is not much likelihood of any one of the fourteen being required to replace one of the other four, owing to its failure to reach strength, and the Minister's words were obviously intended as a plain warning to these fourteen regiments to prepare for disbandment if they are unwilling to convert. "We cannot accept any more," he said, "as cavalry units."

Turning to the new arms of the Service, the Minister drew special attention to the following points:

He is asking for £200,000 for improved tank-light tanks to act with infantry, and fast-moving tanks to serve the purposes of cavalry.

There are now twelve Armoured Car Companies, each consisting of twelve cars, and two more are being formed.

A new Royal Signal Corps has been instituted of 200 officers and 4,200 other ranks, at a cost of £1,700,000.

£271,000 is to be spent on improving the married quarters of both officers and men, and married allowances are to be given to all married officers over 30 years of age and all married men over 20 years.

BABY TORTURED WITH ITCHING

Breaking Out All Over Face. Cuticura Healed.

"My baby boy had a breaking out all over his face. It came like little watery beads, and they turned to a festery humor. We had no sleep with him, and he was tormented with the terrible itching. We had to put gloves on him to stop him from tearing his face. I saw a Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and I thought I would use them, and after three weeks' treatment he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. I. Chapman, 8, Marston Rd., New Town, Darnford, Kent, England. "You may rely on Cuticura Soap and Ointment to cure your skin." Soap 1s. Ointment 1s. 2d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For full particulars see box of Cuticura Soap. Cuticura Soap shaves without stings.

[3-14]

BSA BICYCLES

"Perfect in Every Part." EVERY PART OF A B.S.A. BICYCLE IS GUARANTEED INTERCHANGEABLE.

Manufactured by B.S.A. CYCLES LTD.

Prop. by The B.S.A. Small Arms Co. Ltd., BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Makers of the famous B.S.A. Motor Bicycles FOR SOLO & SIDE CAR.



125

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

LOSS OF MEMORY and DEBILITY

NERVES

CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, and nervous diseases in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

NO OTHER REDUCTIONS POSSIBLE.

In conclusion, Sir Laming asked whether it was possible to reduce the strength of the Army in any other directions, and gave some interesting figures as to the numbers of troops stationed on the different "fronts":

IRELAND—51 battalions of infantry, seven cavalry, thirty-two artillery, four R.L., three signals, etc.

CONSTANTINOPLE—Two British infantry, four Indian, one British cavalry, and other units.

EGYPT—Seven British and two Indian infantry, one British cavalry.

RUSSIA—Eight British infantry, one cavalry, and other units. Four of the eight infantry battalions have just been moved to Upper Silesia.

INDIA AND N.W. FRONTIER—Numbers not given.

His conclusion was that at present nothing more could be done. The future was uncertain, and in some directions even reinforcements might be necessary.

THE ROLE OF CAVALRY. To the discussion which followed General Seely contributed a thoughtful and serious speech. His broad criticism of the Estimates was that they seemed to be framed with a desire to bring the Army back to the pre-war system, ignoring or forgetting the lessons of the war. He was afraid that they would prove terribly extravagant of human life in another war, and that the Government were making a great mistake if they thought they could substitute tanks for cavalry, and so safely reduce the percentage of that arm. General Wigan described how, in Syria, 30,000 cavalry rode seventy-five miles in thirty-six hours, and brought about the annihilation of three Turkish armies. General Sir Charles Townshend said that several French generals had recently assured him that, in their view, the day of the tank was not yet come.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

MOJI & KOBE via SHANGHAI ... "KUMSANG" ... Fri. 22nd April, D'light.	MANILA ... "KUMSANG" ... Fri. 22nd April, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "KUMSANG" ... Sat. 23rd April, 3 p.m.	TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO ... "CHUPHONG" ... Sun. 24th April, D'light.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "HANGSANG" ... Sun. 24th April, D'light.	SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW ... "TUNGSHING" ... Tues. 26th April, D'light.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TAKSANG" ... Wed. 27th April, 10 a.m.	SANDAKAN ... "HINSANG" ... Wed. 27th April, Noon.
SHANGHAI ... "HOPKANG" ... Fri. 29th April, D'light.	

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, are fitted with Electric Lights and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday, calling at Hothow when Indocement offers.

HAIPHONG LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Keadai, Jesselton, Labuan, Lawas and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Obotsoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "KWAISANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, Apr. 23rd, 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET. TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 211.

GENERAL MANAGERS

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	De Hongkong
S.S. "GLENGLYLE" ...	...	9th May.
S.S. "GLENOGLE" ...	...	15th May.

HOMWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE" ...	22nd Apr.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
S.S. "GLENIFFER" ...	about 25th May	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

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and Scott's Codes.

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2944-5722.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA.

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYA ARA.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 9,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. Ltd.)

For Charter, Rates and full particulars apply to—

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRUT, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agent.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

s.s. "KASENGA" ... 5th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co., CANTON.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

'BLUE FUNNEL' LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong

BOSTON & NEW YORK s.s. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... 27th Apr.

— do — s.s. "KNIGHT COMPANION" ... 13th May.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

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HONGKONG and CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For Steamer To Sail

SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 21st April	Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"WUHU"	On 22nd April	11 A.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & H'PHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 23rd April	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"HOIHOW"	On 24th April	Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUIYANG"	On 24th April	11 A.M.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & LILLO	"TAMING"	On 25th April	4 p.m.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SEKCHUEN"	On 26th April	Noon.
WUHAUW, CHIAO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 26th April	4 p.m.
WUHAUW, CHIAO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 28th April	4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

"HAIKONG"	—	Capt. W. Couper	FRIDAY, April, 22nd, at 12 Noon.
"HAIHONG"	—	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, April, 26th, at 3 p.m.
"HAIHONG"	—	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, April, 29th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
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Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOUDAN"	7,000	23rd April	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,000	27th April	London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	15,378	9th May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NAGOYA"	7,000	13th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"ELASSY"	7,846	17th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,000	24th June	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN"	4,000	18th May	Calcutta via S'pore, Pang & R'goon
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,000	6th May	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"ST. ALBANS"	6,000	25th May	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KANOWNA"	7,000	21st Apr. 5 P.M.	Moji & Kobe
"JAPAN"	8,000	27th Apr.	Shanghai & Japan
"DILWARA"	5,400	27th Apr.	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Ticket Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in Box of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Messing not more than 24 ft x 2 ft x 1 ft will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct

service via Singapore and Port Said

"ATLAS MARU" ... Saturday, 14th May

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS.

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Sunday, 15th May

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Thursday, 21st April

"GANGES MARU" ... Saturday, 30th April

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service

"SEISEN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st May

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and

Tasmania

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Via Shanghai and Japan—Regular fortnightly passenger service as above

Intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS, U.S.A. in con-

nection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU" ... Friday, 6th May

"AFRICA MARU" ... Thursday, 26th May

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and

Colon Ports

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Tuesday, 31st May

NEW ORLEANS LINE

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Tuesday, 31st May

JAPAN Ports—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

"SEIKO MARU" ... Thursday, 21st April

KORONG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation

for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.

wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 24th April

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"BOBU MARU" ... Friday, 22nd April

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	25th April	29th April, 4 P.M.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

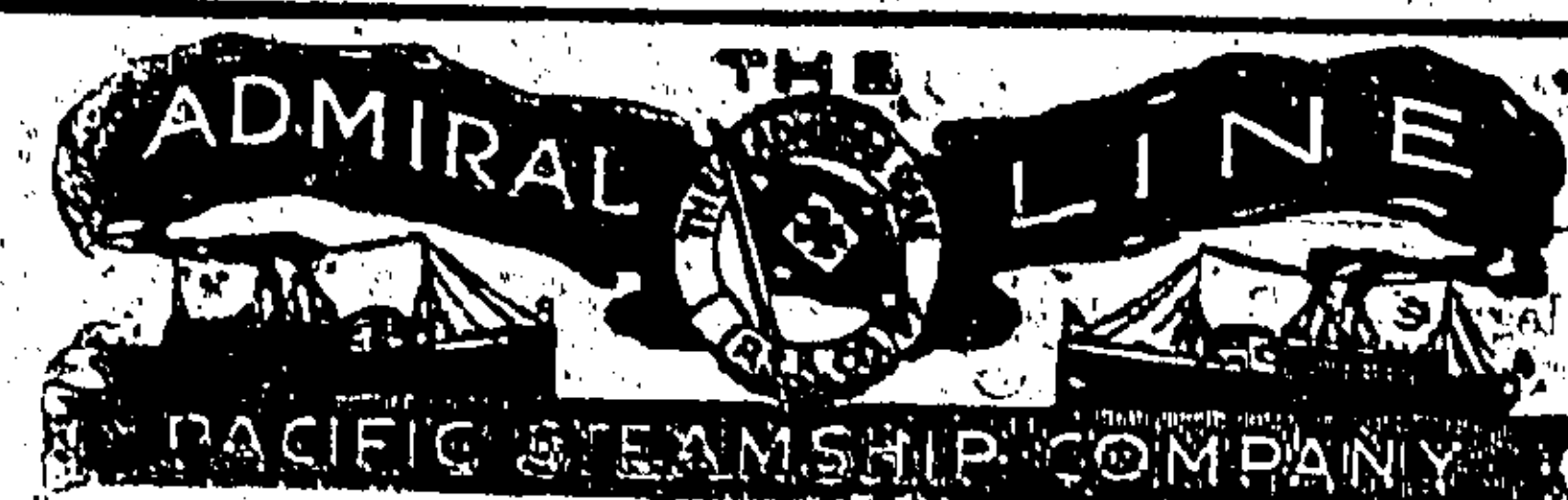
This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply

of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light

throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried.

Refrigerated Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmania Ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

For MANILA

S.S. "WENATCHEE" ... Sailing May 3rd.

For VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports)

From Hongkong

Arrive Seattle

S.S. "CROSSKEYS" Freight only April 19th May 21st

S.S. "WENATCHEE" ... May 14th June 3rd

S.S. "EDMORE" Freight only May 21st July 10th

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... July 9th July 30th

S.S. "ABERCOS" ... Sailing May 23rd.

For PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling Kobe & Yokohama)

S.S. "MONTAGUE" Freight only April 30th June 1st

S.S. "ABERCOS" calling at Shanghai & Japan Ports Sailing June 2nd.

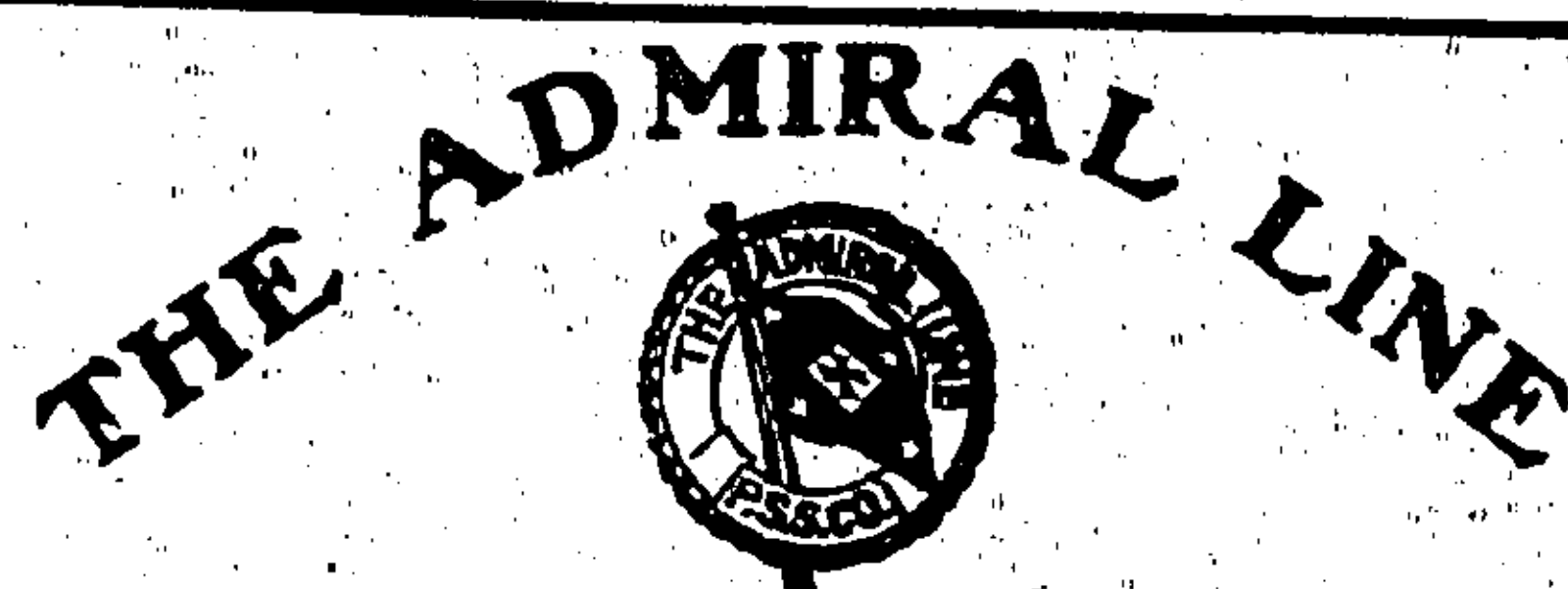
Through Bills of Lading issued to Overseas Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]



THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

To & From

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—SUMATRA

JAVA PORTS

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S. STEAMERS

LAKE FARRAR ... May 2nd.

LAKE ONAWA ... May 18th.

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and

Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING.

Tel. Add.: ADMIRALINE. Telephone 2477 & 2478.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" ... to NEW YORK ... May 4th.

S.S. "WYNIAH" ... to NEW YORK ... June 2nd.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONE

2477 & 2478.

AGENTS.

5TH FLOOR

HOTEL MANSIONS.

[178]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DEPARTURE SAILING DATE

YOKOHAMA & { "ANDRE LEBON" 20,000 ... On or about 27th April.

YOKOHAMA & { "AMAZONE" ... 11,000 ... On or about 10th May

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